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### AN ERA OF GOOD FEELING.

One of the most significant signs of the time is the return of friendly feeling between the corporations and the public. The "Trusts", which but lately were complaining bitterly that they could not get a square deal, are finding that all they have to do to get it is to meet the public halfway.

Recently Judge Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, showed his appreciation of this fact when he denounced the old "public be damned" attitude of many captains of industry, and declared that his business men and the general public had been too far apart for the welfare of either. No. E. W. Campbell of the Illinois Steel Company announces that "the class spirit has to be wiped out" and that "men must be men together, must stand shoulder to shoulder, the rich with the poor and the employer with his workers, in every issue that comes up."

This is a surprising change of sentiment from the days when to the industrial magnate the public was "the mob" and to the public the magnate was the "malefactor of great wealth."

It has done the corporations good to be under fire. Much of the criticism directed against them may have been unfair, but some of it may have been deserved, and they have profited by the chastisement they received. There are still many corporate abuses to correct; and in fairness to the corporation men, it must be said that the critical public still has some economic beams in its own eye. In comparison with the last decade this is a character, a sign of an era of good feeling between capital and labor, between industry and the patrons of industry. In spite of vestiges of hard feeling and the furries of hostility, conditions for working out a proper system of adjustment and co-operation are more favorable today than they have ever been.

### EVERY FURNACE WORKING.

The blast idle blast furnaces belonging to the United States Steel Corporation, at Columbus, Ohio, has now been put into operation. That means that the steel trust, controlling most of the production in our greatest industry, is now working at its maximum capacity, for the first time since the middle of 1907.

The boom has of course struck the independent companies, too; some of them in fact are more prosperous even than the steel trust, because of their profitable war orders. It is said that the fires have been lighted in every available blast furnace in the United States.

Pig iron, which for several years has struggled with a sluggish market, now finds such a demand that its price has gone up 35 per cent in three months. There has been in the same time a rise of about 15 per cent in the price of most steel products. Iron is now being manufactured at the rate of 40,000,000 tons a year, and steel products at the unprecedented rate of 50,000,000 tons a year.

All of which is a pretty good showing for an industry which one year ago was hopelessly depressed. And it is just as good for the country as a whole as it is for the steel industry. The steel boom means that, quite aside from the war orders, the country is buying things on a bigger scale than it has for eight years, and it has the money to pay for them.

Germany has admitted that her submarine captains were wrong in attacking the Arabic and the Orduna. But she's still silent regarding the offense that overtopped all others in this war—the Lusitania massacre. When is Germany going to make apology and reparation for all the American men, women and children that were slain in that supreme sea crime of history?

A Passaic, N. J., woman says she married her husband because she thought he was a Polish count, basing her conviction on the fact that he wore a stovepipe hat. Now she's learned the mournful truth and sued him for divorce. Which should be a lesson to all women not to count on a plumb hat.

The English people want to seize property the Kaiser owns in England to pay for the lives and property destroyed by the Zeppelin raids. And it seems that King George won't stand for it. Wonder if it's because George owns a lot of property in Germany, or just because kings feel obliged to hang together.

That patriotic line-up that President Wilson announced a short time ago doesn't seem to have started yet. Is it the sheep or the goats that are hanging back?

### THE QUEST FOR HEALTH.

Concern for our health has long been looked upon as an American weakness. But today that trait is being turned into a source of national strength. For scientific hygiene and common sense are changing the whole aspect of the quest for health.

We are coming to see that health is not an accidental thing, not a providential gift, but something that may be sought by definite method with certainty of results. We are recognizing that a nation's health is its greatest economic asset, worthy of the best thought of the best minds. The recent establishment of a public health department at Washington is a belated and partial recognition of that fact, but there is still a great deal to be done.

William T. Sedgwick, professor of public health in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in a recent magazine article puts the whole matter clearly.

We have only made a beginning, he says. We have started sanitary supervision of public schools; we have introduced healthful heating and ventilating apparatus in theaters, halls, hotels, workshops and private houses; we have made ice, once a luxury, a "universal solvent for all classes in hot weather"; we have learned to preserve foods indefinitely, thus insuring a steady and wholesome supply the year around; we have produced cheap water-proof clothing and shoes, of inestimable value in health protection; we have almost abolished the nasty and insanitary habit of spitting.

He might have added that we have made great headway against tuberculosis, by intelligent preventive sanitation and sane treatment; that we have almost eliminated smallpox and many other contagious and infectious diseases that used to sweep through communities resistlessly; that we have made our public water supply better; that we have cleaner streets; that we have a far more wholesome milk supply; that we have added nearly ten years to the average span of life, chiefly by the prevention of the ailments of infancy and early childhood; that we are beginning to make headway against the degenerative diseases of middle age.

But Prof. Sedgwick is impressed less by what we have done than by what remains to be done. He points out that our public water supply and public supervision of private supplies might be greatly improved, though that defect is far less serious than the general failure to appreciate the need of better sewage disposal.

"The most flagrant failure in American sanitation today," he adds, "is the almost universal lack of public conveniences or comfort stations in American cities and towns."

We should do better, he declares, with typhoid fever. We should reduce infant mortality still more, and insist on the pasteurization of milk for infants. The streets in many of our cities are still disgracefully dirty, and prolific spreaders of disease. We might do more to prevent tuberculosis and blindness and all forms of contagion. And as the first essential of all such reforms, we should see that the health boards are made up of scientific experts rather than mere politicians.

All the foregoing matters have to do with public hygiene. There remains the great field of private hygiene, the individual's intelligent care of his own health. This Prof. Sedgwick insists is the most important side of the health problem, and yet we have not even begun to take proper care of the individual, and help him to take care of himself.

"We have paid little or no attention to the prevention of over-eating, over-working, over-drinking, deficient exercise and deficient sleeping, and the hygiene of special organs such as eyes, ears, bowels, teeth, nose and feet." Even the best medical schools have given these subjects scant attention, and in the public schools "uninformed school committees and half-informed teachers" have failed to do them justice. The school textbooks are behind the times. The only printed information of much value is the leaflets distributed by some insurance companies and boards of health.

The time for "worrying about our health" is past, but the time for sane, cheerful thinking and planning about our health has just begun.

### WIRELESS VOLUNTEERS.

Now that volunteering has become the fashion, the amateur wireless enthusiasts are rushing to the defense of the nation. A National Amateur Wireless Association has been organized with the express purpose of training and lining up all the amateurs in the country against the time of need. There are said to be 200,000 of them.

It's an excellent thing for young Americans to take a practical interest in so fascinating a science, but the very intensity of their interest might be a disadvantage in war time. The nation will hardly need 200,000 wireless operators in any emergency likely to arise in the next hundred years. It will hardly need ten per cent of that number, possibly not more than one per cent in addition to the regular operators of the army and navy and the professionals who may be pressed into service from the commercial wireless companies.

Multiplying the number of wireless experimenters leads to confusion. There is already considerable confusion in the transmission of wireless messages in this country.

In spite of the official licensing restrictions and the jumble of wireless instruments, the amateurs manage to watch important private and official messages to the other, and intrude with their own messages to the annoyance of legitimate commercial and governmental business. In time of war it would be necessary to bring the amateurs under control.

A Japanese statesman touring this country says that Japan is delighted that the United States is going to create an army and navy worthy of her position among the world powers. Now it's up to the Germans to express their gratification.

## GARRISON OUTLINES HIS ARMY PLAN FOR NATION'S DEFENSE

Great Continental or Citizen Force Will Be Trained Gradually to Augment Strength of Regular Establishment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—An outline of the army's part in the national defense program to be submitted to Congress in December by the administration was made public tonight by Secretary Garrison, disclosing for the first time details of the plan to raise a great continental, or citizen, army to supplement the regular establishment.

In brief, it is proposed to increase the regular army from 108,000 to 141,845 officers and men (changing the term of enlistment from four years with the colors and three years on furlough, to two years with the colors and four years on furlough); to organize a federal citizen army of 400,000 (to be enlisted 133,000 a year for three years); to strengthen the state militia by increased appropriations and closer co-operation and to spend \$20,000,000 a year for four years on coast defense and \$25,000,000 a year for four years in the accumulation of reserve material for use by a force of five hundred thousand men.

Mr. Garrison says that the framers of the new policy are fully conscious of the possibility of formulating military theories much better in theory, but that "after concentrated consideration of existing legal and other conditions they think it will be found that almost insuperable objections and difficulties arise in the carrying into practical operation suggestions that from the military standpoint, might be very acceptable."

The statement reveals that in the preparation of their plans War Department officials have called into consultation specialists in various lines of private industry.

"It has been proposed," it says, "to make available in time of need the services of those in various lines of employment requiring special knowledge and skill, such as railroad men, bridge builders, engineers of all descriptions, etc., and leading men in these lines and professions have been collaborating with the War Department in an endeavor to formulate, by legislative or administrative action, an acceptable and useful plan with respect thereto."

In this connection, and because of the patriotic spirit thus displayed, it seems desirable to say that if those who are the employers of the young men of the country cannot by reason of age or situation in life give their personal service, they can do that which will be equally useful by encouraging in every way the participation of those in their employ in the plan of national defense. "If they would so arrange their business that a certain proportion of those whom they employ could undertake this national service without sacrificing their personal interests, those who did this thing would be using in the most public spirited and patriotic manner possible."

The citizen army would be recruited throughout the entire country and organized in geographical divisions. Its members, though enlisted for six year terms, would be required to report for intensive training only for short periods each year for three years, and during the remaining three years would be furloughed subject to the call of the colors in time of war. In addition to officers who may be developed in the course of its operation, Mr. Garrison proposed to draw officers for this force from men who have served in the National Guard or the regular army or who have been trained in private military schools. Individuals or organizations in the existing nation at large free to do so, would be permitted to come into the citizen army without change of rank. For the next fiscal year the plan is proposed to put this new policy into operation. Congress will be asked to appropriate \$182,717,095; the second year the amount will be \$212,815,875; the third year \$228,315,875 and annually thereafter. If the policy were continued with no change in the army budget would be \$182,224,555.

To additions to the regular army contemplated are ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, 12 regiments of coast artillery, 35 companies of engineers and four aero squadrons, to be brought in, half next year, half the following year.

The plan when completed would place in the Panama canal zone Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines and Alaska, 1,453 officers and 47,456 enlisted men. In the continental United States there would be in the regular establishment 2,356 officers and 66,968 men including eleven and a half thirds regiments of cavalry, twenty-six and two thirds regiments of infantry, seven regiments of field artillery, 17 companies of coast artillery and about 4,000 officers and men in engineering and signal corps.

ACCEPTS CABINET RESIGNATION  
PARIS, Nov. 6.—The Grand Duchess Marie of Luxembourg has accepted the resignation of the cabinet and charged Dr. Loebsch to form a new ministry.

## THE NIGHT WE DON'T GO TO THE MOVIES.



## SURGICAL MARVELS PERFORMED IN THE RUSSIAN HOSPITALS

American Doctor Tells of Wonderful Performances in Surgery for the Russian-American Hospital at Kiev.

TOKIO, Nov. 6.—Marvels in surgery are almost everyday occurrences in Russian hospitals according to Dr. John Mann, of Virginia, who has come to Japan after nine months experience in the American Red Cross hospital at Kiev. Dr. Mann served with a staff of American nurses who are soon returning to the United States on account of lack of Red Cross funds. He held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Russian army.

"In many instances," said Dr. Mann to the correspondent, "it was really a case of making faces while you wait. Some Russian soldiers came to us with their faces literally blown off. They were supplied with artificial jaws and were sent away looking almost entirely new. They were the best classes of operation I have ever seen."

The American hospital at Kiev was practically devoted to surgery. There were eight American doctors and one Russian and also American and Russian nurses. At first there was accommodation for 400 beds but this was soon increased to 700. The patients as they came in were treated to a bath and clean clothes and then were allotted to the different wards. Some said they had not had their clothes off or taken a bath for six months. These were the men who had been all through the campaign in the Carpathians last winter. Most of them were suffering from frost-bite. "There was absolutely no kind of gunshot wound which we did not have," went on the doctor, "and it may be mentioned that the Russians had splendid facilities for sending on their wounded. The railway station itself had been converted into a receiving hospital. All patients arriving there were given a dressing and then distributed to the different hospitals. A first aid dresser, of course, had previously been given on the field. Occasionally, however, there was no time for any dressing at the station. This occurred, for instance, when one night 1,000 patients arrived and had to be distributed to the hospitals at once."

Almost every public building in Kiev the physician continued, was used as a hospital and there was even one of 100 beds in the catacombs of the city. Operations were performed on every part of the human anatomy. He found the spirit of the Russian people excellent and that of the women wonderful. Everybody was confident of the success of the Russian arms and ready to sacrifice everything to that end.

The people got on very well without drinking intoxicants. The law against the sale of alcoholic beverages was strictly enforced. One Russian doctor was sent to Siberia for selling a bottle of champagne. When the day's work was done there was plenty of opportunity for recreation and rest in the theatres where good vaudeville shows were given.

"It was delightful," remarked Dr.

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